

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 19TH, 1898.

NUMBER 16

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
The Hawaiian Line of Steamers

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Will be supplied at the chief Brazil Ports, and, among others, supply coal under contract at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
etc., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff Steam Coal always kept in Rio depôsito Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters—ditto.

Ballast supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, Cage Verdi, Rio Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and La Plata.

KING, FERREIRA & CO.
Successors to H. K. CANNES & CO.

11, Rua 1º de Março RIO DE JANEIRO,

11, Rua da Quitanda, S. PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialities, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

GUANABARA & CO.
Importers and Commission Merchants.
27, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.

Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Commissions.

Cable Address:—AGUA-RIO.

A. CLAUSEN
REPRESENTATIVE FOR
POOK & CO., Rio Grande do Sul (Mavos Gigos)
BAVARIA BEER from the
Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo,
Price: 18000 per Dozen without bottle.

Alvo o Meus
COSTA FERREIRA & PENNA, S. Paulo (Bahia),
ROCKINGHAM & CO.
GROS. KLINGENBERG, Darmstadt (Lithographier),
77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

J. G. V. MENDES
CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.'S SHIPS ETC., ETC.
Provision Merchant.
Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1
LATE PALACE SQUARE
RIO DE JANEIRO

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & CO.
119 Rua da Quitanda Caixa no Correio 18

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

Receive orders for all description of Merchandise from Europe and the United States of America.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,
BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,
and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

No 58 RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Every description of Freight Cars
for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for
supplement to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E
TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton Megaw & Co., L'd.

58, Rua 1º de Março,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use
in 2000 locomotives and over 500,000 freight cars,
in sales in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to
fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes
for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.

For further information apply to their
sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co., L'd.

58, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

AMERICAN
Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Established 1795.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1850.

Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF

BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,

LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK

NOTES IN THE UNITED STATES, and for

Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS

FOR INVESTMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,

BONDS, CHECKS, BILL OF EXCHANGE,

STAMPS, ALPHABETICAL AND OTHER SPECIAL SIZE

FROM STEEL PLATES.

WE SPECIALIZE IN PREVENTING FORGERY,

Special paper and ink exclusively for

Legal Tender Notes.

SAFETY COLORS, SAFETY PAPERS,

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings,

LIPIGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING,

RAILWAY TICKETS OF ENHANCED STYLES,

New Cards, Labels, Calendars,

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

ALF. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.

TOURD ROBERTSON,

THEO. H. FREELAND, Vice-Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIE, Ass't Secy.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Secy.

V. A. WENCESLAU
GUILMARAES & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS,
Importers of

Porto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities is

bottles, in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporter of Madeira Wines

G. PHILLIPS & Co.,

Bordeaux,

Exporter of Bordeaux Wines

E. RAMY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognac and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alcantara, 83.

PREVENT YELLOW FEVER
by using

MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The standard preventive against the perils of a

tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive

heat and normalizing the functions of the stomach,

intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures headaches,

acidity of the stomach, biliousness, gout and rheumatism

in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk,

it prevents bowel-troubles with children. It is also a

valuable relief for women *enrue*. Pleasant and

refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and is

the only alkaline draught that forms no dangerous

deposit in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science

and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the

honor of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James

Murray, M. D. His signature, written with green ink,

is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies.

Rs. 1500 per bottle.

THOMAS J. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas.

LIPTON'S Hams,

LIPTON'S Jams.

LIPTON'S Pickles.

LIPTON'S Groceries

115, Rua da Quitanda.

WILLIAM SMITH,

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 29 A, Rua de S. Pedro,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Insurance.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of

March 24th, 1887.

Insurance against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an insurance policy for the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,360,156.00 (L\$3,600,000), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,099.00 (L\$3,250).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Fire and Marine.

Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Block & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £ 500,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital £2,100,000

Accumulated Funds £3,350,000

Insurance against the risks of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) £2,127,500
Reserve fund 676,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 19 de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £1,328,751

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 19 de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 19 de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 £12,954,532
Authorized Capital 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

7, Rua da Quitanda.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through the day, trains leave the Central station daily at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambi and Lembary:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzelinho, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains, connecting with the Central at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Connects with all branches along the main line (LIGA DO CENTRO) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Belo Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central Railway, at 22 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. for the latter a mixed train.

Petrópolis:

Barra leaves the Praia at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Monta. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. on Sunday, to pass through and take the train to Petrópolis, which leaves the Praia at 6 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. to connect with Petrópolis train.

Returning from Petrópolis, the "Barra" train leaves at 7:30 a.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to the Praia at 6 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

On Sundays the Barra leaves the Praia at 7 a.m. and, returning, the train leaves Petrópolis at 4 p.m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petrópolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Regular trains, week days, leave at 5 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the L. do. Rio,old line to Monta at São Anna de Monta. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:30 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Sundays. Express train leaves Monta at 5:30 a.m. (three leaves Ribeirão at 2:30 p.m.), and return leaves Petrópolis at 6:30 a.m.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave at 5 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the L. do. Rio, old line to Monta at São Anna de Monta. Returning trains leave the Praia das Marinas at 5:30 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the L. do. Rio, old line to Monta at São Anna de Monta. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:30 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Sundays. Express train leaves Monta at 5:30 a.m. (three leaves Ribeirão at 2:30 p.m.), and return leaves Petrópolis at 6:30 a.m.

Cachambi:

Regular trains, week days, leave at 5 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the L. do. Rio, old line to Monta at São Anna de Monta. Returning trains leave the Praia das Marinas at 5:30 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the L. do. Rio, old line to Monta at São Anna de Monta. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:30 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Sundays. Express train leaves Monta at 5:30 a.m. (three leaves Ribeirão at 2:30 p.m.), and return leaves Petrópolis at 6:30 a.m.

Peregrino:

Regular trains, week days, leave at 5 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the L. do. Rio, old line to Monta at São Anna de Monta. Returning trains leave the Praia das Marinas at 5:30 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the L. do. Rio, old line to Monta at São Anna de Monta. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:30 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Sundays. Express train leaves Monta at 5:30 a.m. (three leaves Ribeirão at 2:30 p.m.), and return leaves Petrópolis at 6:30 a.m.

N. B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any change in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which the railway authorities have been made by the railway authorities.

Official Director

U. S. LOCATION—Petrópolis, Charles Page Bryan

Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION—No. 4, Rua Visconde de Barão (opposite Custom House), Petrópolis.

EDMUND C. H. PHILIPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 99, Rua

G. de Março. RUGENE SLEEGREN, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 1, Rua

Visconde de Barão (opposite Custom House), WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the church will be closed for services. The services will be held every Sunday (except on the 1st Sunday in the month) at twelve o'clock, in the Methodist Episcopal Church (kindly lend) Largo do Vale, Imprensa. Married at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVING CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 6, Rua do Arquitecto.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FLUMINENSE—Rua Largo

S. Joaquim, No. 170. Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 7 p.m. on Sundays.

Worship at 11 a.m. Sunday morning in the Hotel Scriptorium, 5 afternoons. Chapel preaching at 4 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Largo do Vale, 13. Divine service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesdays at 7 p.m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—No. 15, Travessa da Praia, Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO R. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petrópolis, 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH—No. 25, Rua de São Anna, Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. H. BAGBY, Pastor.

Cruzeiro 352.

PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL—No. 24, Rua Dr. Anna Nery, Estação do Rio Grande.

Services Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesdays 7 p.m.

FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Fredeick Eisenhofer, German Physician, Office: 75, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese, kindly apply to FRED. L. MARCHANT, Rua

Gomes, 109.

Dr. H. H. BURG, Physician and surgeon.

Residence: 25, Rua 19 de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Brissac, Surgeon graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Special in diseases of the heart, kidneys, lungs, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Miscellaneous

AMERICAN SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND AGENCY—No. 20, Rua de Ajuda—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIBRARY SOCIETY'S AGENCY—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND AGENCY—No. 20, Rua de Ajuda—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

FRENCH LIBRARY SOCIETY'S AGENCY—No. 10, Rua da Quitanda.

FRENCH LIBRARY SO

This represents an average of R40 per acre. A return of R4,200 is estimated to be obtained by the sale of timber and firewood from the land cleared. This should suffice to erect the assistant's bungalow and leave a small margin for contingencies.

To this estimate private planters must add the cost of land and of seed (about R20 per 1,000). These items will probably bring up the total cost for the first year to at least R125 per acre. As a matter of fact, 300 acres is more than can be opened in one year, as the number of seeds required will be at least 160,000, which amounts to nearly two years' crop of the trees in the Botanic Gardens.

For the second, third, and fourth years Mr. Lewis estimates the expenditure on weeding and supplying at R12, R8, and R5, respectively. Assuming that the expenditure in the years following is at the rate of R5 per acre, the cost of the plantation up to and including the tenth year, might work out as follows:—

	Rs.
Cost of land, 300 acres at R75	22,500
Cost of seed, say	3,600
First year's cost, as above	11,927
Weeding and supplying, second year	3,600
Do. third year	2,400
Do. fourth year	1,500
Do. fifth to tenth years, inclusive	9,000
Salary of assistant, second to tenth years, inclusive	9,000
Tappal cooly and tools, second to tenth years, inclusive	1,250
Total	75,777

Allowing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on all money expended up to the end of the tenth year, the outlay upon the plantation will amount to at least R110,000, or R366.66 per acre.

RETURN.

The value of Pará rubber in the London market varies between two and four shillings per lb. according to the quality of the rubber and the state of the market. Of the rubber which has been collected in the Botanic Gardens and sent home for valuation, a large proportion has been valued at almost the highest market price then ruling, but a considerable proportion of the rubber is always of inferior quality, being mixed with particles of dirt. If we estimate the average value of the crop at 2s. per lb., and the yield in the tenth year at 100 lb. per acre, the return in that year will be £10, or say R150 per acre. The cost of harvesting should not be more than R50 per acre, including carriage to London. This leaves a margin of R100 per acre, representing a return of 27 per cent. upon the original outlay; if 12 per cent be allowed for contingencies and the usual vicissitudes of a tropical cultivation, there remains still a prospect of a good return on the capital expended.

JOHN C. WILLIS.

From the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, March 16 1898.
CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Two consular reports, which have just been issued, are fairly representative of the official view of the commercial relationship existing between England and the Continent, and England and South America. The representative at Naples rightly points out that one very real difficulty experienced by British traders in Italy is the puzzling nature of the tariffs. "It requires an expert," he says, "to decide not only to what category a particular class of goods may belong but to what category it may not belong when official ingenuity has been brought to bear upon its classification." Thus it is that, rather than go through the costly and uncertain process of an appeal to headquarters, a merchant finds he has either to increase his prices or forego his own profit, neither of which alternative is calculated to develop enterprise. People who delight in pointing out that other countries have not followed England's lead in the direction of free trade are generally the last to show that they fully appreciate the fact of the enormous preponderance of trade possessed by the little isle in which they live, and yet it would be far more logical to plead that we owe this preponderance to freedom from vexatious tariff restrictions than to urge the persistence of other nations in sticking to protection as an argument against free and unfettered trade policy. The increase of co-operative societies in Italy, as recorded by the consul, does not seem to have a very close connection with a protective tariff, and yet, other things being equal, the

artificial raising of the price of the ordinary necessities of life is calculated to set consumers to work to abolish the middleman. It is, indeed, open to question whether the comparative failure of co-operation in England is not partly due to enormous trade done by this nation of shopkeepers, and the fact that in poor tariff-ridden Italy there are at present 1,013 flourishing co-operative societies is full of significance to the student of social economics. It is also worth recording as an instance of Italian stupidity that our consul hints at the abandonment of Naples as a port of call by the Orient company. Brindisi was given up by the P. & O. company partly owing to the impossibility of getting the officials to listen to reason as regards the improvement of the facilities of the port. The same drawbacks in the shape of a long distance between the station and the quay exist in both places, and what with ridiculous custom-house regulations and the cost and trouble of travelling a mile on a tug from the quay to the steamer, it would not be at all surprising to hear that the Orient line had determined to call in future only at Marseilles.

Our consul at Rosario is of opinion that another failure of the crop like that of last year would probably cause a general commercial catastrophe and seriously impede agriculture, and he reports that amongst other effects of this state of affairs in Argentina is an almost entire paralysation of the import trade. Unlike the report from the Continent, this document from Rosario breathes a most hopeful spirit, and as an instance of the healthy activity displayed in this part of the world it is worth mentioning that one of the large English steamship companies trading to Argentina is building a special class of light-draft steamers to compete with the railways which at present convey the cattle from Rosario to Buenos Aires. Our consul, too, sends a paragraph home, headed "Advice to Shipowners," which is well worthy of reproduction. He remarks :

"Vessels trading to Rosario are obliged to discharge all cargo, other than coal, at the wharf of the national government; but it sometimes happens, when the river is low, that they are unable to get alongside to discharge there, in which case lighters have to be employed to carry the merchandise to the said wharf, and it sometimes happens that disputes arise between the consignees of the cargo and the shipmaster as to who is to pay the lighterage. I would suggest that the shipowner protect his interests by inserting a clause in the contract of carriage clearly defining his responsibility in this respect."

This is the kind of information for which we should naturally look from our officials in new countries like the South American republics, and it is even more satisfactory to read that in the consul's opinion, notwithstanding the severe check which has been given to the trade of the country, the resources and possibilities of the land must restore the province to its former prosperous condition, and that Argentina should offer a good field for the judicious investment of British capital.

MISTOOK THE MULE.

Deacon Jackson was a very pious but very determined old colored citizen of Owl Creek Valley. He had a young mule which his boys were unable to ride, and their failure to break the animal so exasperated the old man that he determined to rid it himself. He was, however, no sooner located on its back than he was thrown into an adjoining lot, where he was picked up with both legs broken and his neck badly sprained.

"What on earth did such an old man as you mean by trying to ride a wild young mule like that?" asked the doctor.

"Waal, sul," said Deacon Jackson, "I never does undertake to do nothin' without fast suttin' 'em de Lawd an' seein' what he done thought about it. I axed him if I orter ride dat mule what my trillin' no ercoun' boys couldn't ride, an' de Lawd, He said, 'yessah jes' ez plain ez I am talkin' to you.'

"Well, but he seems to have given you bad advice."

"No, doctor, his judgement was all right, for the Lawd knows dis ole nigger never seed de day when he was afeared to straddle anything from a circular saw up to er elephant, but dis time I think de Lawd was jes mis-took in de mule."—*Atlanta Journal*.

AN ENGLISH SYNDICATE IN VENEZUELA.

Reuter's correspondent at Caracas writes under date February 9 as follows:—A concession, which embraces a vast territory known as the Venezuelan Amazon Territory, has been granted to a powerful English syndicate. The Venezuelan government has granted to this company almost a monopoly of the navigation of the Orinoco River, the exploitation of the rubber, and also a vast emigration scheme. I have been informed from good authority that the same company is trying to obtain from the Columbian and Brazilian governments a similar concession for the Amazon territory belonging to each of these nations and touching the Venezuelan boundary. The country is very rich, and communicates by canals or rivers from the Orinoco to the Amazon. Two missions have visited this country for this syndicate, one under Professor Bovalier, of the University of Upsala, and the other under Major S. Paterson, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. It is announced from Ciudad Bolívar that a party of prominent English visitors have passed up the Orinoco on board the steam yacht *Apure*, on their way to the junction of the Orinoco and Meta rivers for hunting and fishing. They will be back in about a month.—*Financial News*, March 15.

THE RIO NEWS.

CYCLING IN BRAZIL.

To overcome the heat and climatic trials inseparable from Tropical climates

SPECIAL TROPICAL

DUNLOP TYRES

have been introduced. These have been welcomed into use in most Equatorial countries, they having proved entirely successful in withstanding the severe climatic tests to which they are necessarily subjected.

When ordering your next bicycle supply for English Tropical Dunlop Tyres.

Correspondence is invited—we are anxious to hear from you.

Address

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

160 to 166, Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C.

ENGLAND.

Note the Trade-mark.

"All About Dunlop Tyres for 1898," a handsome, illustrated booklet, gratis and post free.

Hotels.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a complete system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refloored, and no expense has been spared to make this.

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

As before, the private parlour will be taken up by the guests of the Hotel, who will have a separate table, with the best of service and attention. The electric train passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvester tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 10 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and commanding a great deal of room for the comfort of the guests. It is, therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRACA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cafette)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable rooms, all well furnished, and shower and warm baths, distinictive in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service can not be excelled.

Telephone 808

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-cars from the town (leaving the Largo de Caricó close to the doors of this hotel), and Sylvester.

This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, convenience, and comfort, and enjoying the most magnificient scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor, and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction. Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Fine wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to

FERNANDO MENTGES,

ASSEMBLÉA S2,

Telephone 26.

GRANDE RESTAURANTE PETROPOLIS.

The best of its kind in Brazil.

First class service.

131, Rua do Ouvidor, Rio de Janeiro.

CAMPOS & CO.

Proprietors.

CRASHLEY & CO.

67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67

RIO DE JANEIRO,

beg to inform their customers that they have just received a fresh consignment of their well-known marks of Claret "Le Haut" d'Arlauc* and "Moutferand" in barrels ready for bottling.

REUTER'S - FINANZ - CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ, published in London, will be received at this office.

Subscription, 20s. per annum.

A GOOD ROOM

To let in an English family house, large Garden Room, every convenience. With or without board. Apply to E. Rua General Bruce, S. Christovão.

FLUTE FOR SALE.

English make (Goodlad, London), with silver valves, as good as new. Cheap. Apply to Jacob Wenzil, Casa de Chopp, Rua Assis Chaves, 102.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children will please communicate with the Directress,

MISS LAYONA GLENN,

No. 2 Barão d'Ilha, B.

Botafogo.

THE GRAPHOPHONE.

The Greatest Invention of Human Genius.

This marvellous machine, which talks, sings, laughs, plays, hand music, operas, and a thousand other things, is now to be seen in operation at

Crashley & Co's.

67, OUVIDOR.

It is specially adapted for amusement at home, or at receptions, etc.

THOMAS PRICE, Sole Agent.

Missing Friends.

Doctores, John—of Dunkeld, who left Liverpool for Rio on board the steamer *Coriolanus*, March 1st, 1891. He was shortly after arrival employed on one of the railways leading from Rio.

Rio de Janeiro, April 1898.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world. A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam Coal always in Stock.

Pr-empt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc.

Effecting with the utmost possible despatch.

OFFICES:

Edificio da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774

A NOISY BUSINESS PLACE.

In the heart of London, not a hundred yards from the Bank of England or the Mansion House, lies this interesting, though to the general public, little known bedlam. The writer gives it this apparently exaggerated epithet, because, mindful of his own initiation and in common with all new-comers to the London Bankers' Clearing House he has no material reason, judging from appearances, for forming any milder opinion of the place. Perhaps, before relating his experiences "down there," it would be as well to give the reader who desires information, some particulars of this great institution, which, every day, passes through its doors cheques representing fabulous wealth,—more wealth, perhaps than the richest man that ever lived possessed in a lifetime.

London banks daily receive, for collection for their customers, drafts on most or all the other London banks, and whilst at the present time only a small proportion of these are presented for payment by walk clerks, formerly this was the only means by which this branch of banking could be executed. As actual cash is paid against a good many of these cheques, and the amount entrusted to one man alone sometimes running into five or six figures of "libras esterlinas" it can easily be seen what immense risks bankers used to run and what happy times those were for the light fingered fraternity. In those days, clerks were just as disposed to lighten their work by ingenious methods as they are now. A number of walk clerks (so called because they are not allowed to ride whilst on business) hit upon a plan which answered their purpose wonderfully well. They met in a public-house off Lombard Street, and after opening the proceedings with a friendly glass all round, arranged their affairs in a manner which the following example will explain. Supposing there were twenty men agreeable to the plan, and each one was deputed to collect money at twenty different banks, then each one of the twenty walk clerks would take over the cheques of the other nineteen drawn on one particular bank. In this way they gained a considerable proportion of the day for their own enjoyment, whilst minimizing the risk caused by repeatedly opening their wallets for new supplies of notes and gold—for Bill Sykes is always on the look out for fresh business. Towards four o'clock they would re-assemble at the said public-house, proportion out their proceeds, have another "friendly" all round and return to their respective offices.

Whether or not they bore visible traces of overwork is unrecorded, but no doubt they were very jealous of their labor-saving scheme. This agreeable state of affairs, however, was too good to last long. The bankers themselves, discovering the foresight of their clerks, immediately took the principle over and started a clearing-house of their own, much to the disgust of the public.

This place is the same one as is used at the present time,—an unostentatious building with two time-worn doors marked "private," is all the public see of it; but even with this small reward some interested sightseers may be seen wending their way towards Post-Office Court, Lombard Street. Of course there are no cash transactions here, each of the twenty-three banks which comprise the Clearing House, having an account at the Bank of England, where the differences found to exist at the end of the day, are settled by a simple transfer from one account to another, thus saving countless money transactions.

It is through the private doors spoken of that the new man enters with a certain amount of misgiving, which vague rumors have given birth to. Having passed the searching eyes of the two men on guard between the outer and inner doors, he finds himself in a very large room of irregular shape and full of desks marked with the names of the different bankers who hold them.

He is immediately dumbfounded and feels inclined to retrace his steps—for more than a hundred strong voices give him a hearty cheer. At first he is puzzled as to how to take this greeting, but soon discovers his new colleagues intend having some fun out of him. A man in one of the banks was chartered for duty at the "House," and actually got as far as the doors when he point blank refused to go further, having got a hint of the reception he certainly would have met with had he but the pluck to face it.

Of course the fun cannot last continuously. There is intricate work to be done and not a single "clearer" would care to lose the good opinion of the two much respected inspectors, who always bring the enormous mass of business to a satisfactory finish at the close of the day. This result is brought about by the magic of a friendly nod or pleasant chat together with the broad principle of "laissez faire." And so, freed, for a time, from the somewhat too pressing jokes of his friends, the novice proceeds to business, only a minute later to be again landed into confusion. For instance, whilst in the middle of a multitude of figures, a huge shout is given by the entire representation of one bank, with perhaps the assistance of its neighbors. This outburst, which is intended to bring from a distant part of the "House" a "mistake making" bank, has sometimes the desired effect with regard to the man interested, but always produces disgust on the now much distressed new man.

Ever and anon the whole assembly will be swayed by a united effort to produce a patriotic or comic song, which, in its turn, will give way to other boisterous pleasantries. The effect of these various noises is so drivel that our friend has, meanwhile, forgotten his chagrin; forgotten even the business that brought him there, and is indulging in the general mirth.

But whilst the others have been attending to their "charges" and "settlements," poking fun and good-naturedly accepting its return, he finds he has done nothing in the way of work. One by one the clearers leave, and this poor fellow finds himself in a hopeless struggle with piles of cheques of all kinds before him, little knowing from whence they have come, or what he has got to do with them. But a good Samaritan, himself belated, comes to the rescue and soon sees him out of the place. Such is the way a man makes his entry on Clearing House life, and after a month or so, wonders why he did not see things as clearly then as he does now.

There are one or two nervous men who have never got over the rush and noise and apparent confusion of the place, and such men are continually liable to be the butts of all those who find things rather slow. But on the whole, clearers are very good-hearted, and, out of the House, quietly-conducted men. Contributions to a fund for a comrade in distress, or about to be married, are not infrequent, and, the other day, on the event of one of the House's principal butts leaving to take "holy orders," they made him a handsome presentation. After listening to a well-delivered speech, the crowd, in return, gave way to voice production extraordinary in the shape of enthusiastic cheers.

HERBERT E. BOTT.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER.

On Monday, the 11th inst., the new American minister, Col. Charles Page Bryant, was presented with state ceremonial to the President of Brazil, His Excellency Dr. Prudente de Moraes. The minister was met at the consulate-general of the United States of America, where a number of his countrymen were awaiting, by Lieutenant Pedro Frontin, aide-de-camp of the President, in one of the equipages from the palace, with an escort of lancers of the First cavalry. The new envoy, with Mr. Thomas C. Dawson, secretary of legation, and Lieutenant James A. Shipton,

military attaché, was driven to the palace where, in the square, a company of the Twenty-Third infantry awaited the party. The band played "Hail Columbia" when the carriage arrived. At the top of the great marble stairway Dr. Alvaro Franco, with the military and civil household of the President, met the minister who was ushered into the magnificent salón Liberdade. After Dr. Franco had announced, in sonorous voice, by name and title, the new plenipotentiary, the minister read his address to the President, which was as follows:

Mr. President.

The President and the people of the United States of America send by me to Your Excellency and to all Brazilians greetings of great good will. My gratification, in the honor of representing our republic as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to your own is much enhanced by a full and friendly understanding that exists between the governments and peoples of the two countries. North Americans have followed with earnest and sympathetic interest the development of Brazil. In territory the United States of Brazil and of America exceed most other nations; in social and intellectual advancement they have kept ahead of the times; in natural resources they are unequalled. Why, then, should not their commercial pre-eminence become as conspicuous and the country of the two great republics be put to this further practical use? Why should not this auspicious moment in our history witness the beginning of new and desirable commercial achievements? In the United States of America there is every indication of a new period of prosperity exceeding any hitherto enjoyed. Should these favorable expectations be realized and the golden era return to our country, we hope that our neighbors, and particularly Brazil, will share its benefits. Believe me, Mr. President, that in assuming my office this is the desire nearest my heart. To the end of effecting such a consummation the best endeavors of my mission will be directed with all earnestness.

The continued friendship of Brazil for the United States of America is a source of constant pride and encouragement to our government. Your Excellency's good friend, President McKinley, has honored me as the bearer of messages conveying many assurances of his highest personal esteem for the President of Brazil. He has also charged me to express the hope that all blessings of health and happiness may continually attend Your Excellency and may be lavished upon all the people of your land.

The President replied in eloquent and earnest greeting. At the conclusion of His Excellency's speech, the new minister advanced and was presented with his suite to the President and members of the Cabinet. After the exchange of cordial personal compliments the American envoy left the palace. The band in the square again played the national anthem, and the President, cabinet and household, as a parting attention, bowed their adieux from the main balcony of the palace.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

I know a Bank whereon the wild thyme blows, where oxlips and the nodding violet grows, quite over canopied with luscious woodbine, With sweet rose buds, and with eglantine.

Mida Night's Dream.

Money and poor people breed faster in bed times than in good. The more exchange goes down, the more we rich bankers prosper. Other people's necessity is our opportunity. We deprecate usury, and—practise it. We d—n the Jews, and imitate them, so far as our inferior commercial aptitude will allow. If not, how do we contrive to build, and move into, handsome new "edifices," pay 24% dividends, and write off swinging sums to reserve accounts?

The British Bank began it in S. Paulo,—the building, I mean; and were it not that when the wind is in the east, the manager finds more change on the counter than he contracted for, the change would be an unalloyed improvement. Then the Comercio e Industria put up an edifice with iron—I had almost said ironical—gold and silver gates, and its name in huge golden letters, regardless of expense. Now—here goes—Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland has erected another right opposite, with a doorway as wide as the entrance to a tunnel on the Central broad gauge—probably to show it is not afraid of, but rather courts, a "run"; and its front elevation is crowned by a figure of, I think,—but being rather short-sighted cannot be sure.—Pluto, in a reclining posture, resting his maled fist on a quarter cask of the good Rhine wine, and meditating on the present state, and probable future, of exchange.

But I know a bank whereon—well, I can't say "the nodding violet grows." I fear my Shakespearean quotation hardly applies to it, after all. It is too flowery. The bank I mean is renowned for perfume, but by no means that of violets. Its side elevation overhangs and protects a public edifice, which, to judge by

the number of persons who stop to look at it during the day, would seem to be greatly admired. And no wonder; for every day the fountain play, and at night the edifice is brilliantly illuminated at the expense of the municipality. "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever." No wonder the bank does not build. It would have to leave its darling edifice, the companion of so many happy healthy years; and nowadays you do not find such edifices at every corner. The bank I refer to has been allowed by the *Camara Municipal*—apparently as a mark of special favor,—the privilege of holding up the last such edifice in S. Paulo. No wonder the bank is said to "bear" exchange. The bank which would bear that edifice would bear anything!

RE THE U. S. AND ANOTHER V. SPAIN

Dr. Marigold tells us, in his *Prescriptions*, that quarreling is very inconvenient between people who have to live together in a traveling caravan; and it seems to me the same remark might apply to discussions carried on between the editor and the correspondent of the same newspaper. I am, however, of course prepared to receive with thanks any information which may be vouchsafed to me by Americans on the above subject, and to expect it in the shape of short halflourns, accompanied by a certain amount of patriotic thunder and lightning; as much as it will be remembered, Moses received the tables of the Law on Mount Sinai. But I do not discover that you have answered my enquiry after all.

You begin by shearing off one of its legs at the very outset. A reference to the page following that which contains your remarks will show that I said "by what right, *other than that of the strongest*," etc.; but you have omitted the words now italicised. This reminds me of what I have been told is the best move on the chess-board; i. e., to take your adversary's queen when he is not looking!

You next proceed to handle me in the subjunctive mood. "We might answer," you say. Here follows a list of cases in which the European powers are alleged to have taken similar action to that of the States towards Spain. I will, with your suggested permission, translate you into the indicative mood, and suppose that you mean this list to serve as a first answer to my question, and a justification of America's action. In this case your syllogism would stand more or less as follows: All that the European powers did in the above instances was right and just; America is doing what the European powers did, therefore America's action is right and just. But if, as I imagine, you decline to affirm the soundness of the first premise, then your conclusion comes to naught, and you have not answered my question.

Next you say the Americans act from "self interest"; and for the purpose we have in view as above stated, we find ourselves landed in another syllogism, also unsound, because it would have to base itself on the assumption that self interest was synonymous with justice and right; which would be an obvious misuse of terms. So here, again, you have not answered my question.

Possibly, however, I mistake you all along the line, and you really mean, as your words would imply, to abandon altogether the ground of right and justice, adopting instead that of self interest. If this be so, and you be right in so stating the matter, then it would appear that the world has no new moral departure in international dealings to expect from the States. The first republic *has a giant's strength*, and means to use it as a giant; and except for its blusque diplomatic methods, and franker cynicism regarding the rights of others, will have nothing to distinguish it in such dealings from the most primitive of European despots. On this understanding you have answered my question, but not on the ground on which I put it.

My own belief is that no single motive, common to all, actuates the Americans who desire war. Probably some do so because they expect to benefit by it commercially; others simply wish to see their soldiers and sailors in action, and enjoy the excitement of reading the accounts of and comments on, their achievements in home and foreign newspapers; especially as the victory appears to be assured beforehand. Others again are horrified by the hideous brutality with which these Cuban civil wars are carried on, and desire, at all costs, to see them put a final stop to. With these last every one must sympathise.

It is asserted on the part of the States that annexation is not contemplated, and at the same time that recognition of Cuban independence is under no circumstances to be conceded. Nevertheless a stable government is to be established. This points to effective occupation and administration, in some form, by the States; and, under the circumstances, seems the best practical solution possible. Cuba belongs to Spain, no doubt. But the private citizen forfeits his rights if he commits certain crimes against the community; there appears to be no crime which Spanish rulers have omitted to perpetrate in their struggles to retain the power of tyrannising over Cuba; and undoubtedly nations, as well as individuals, should suffer the penalty of crimes which they commit, or to which they consent. It is not too much to say that Spain, by her treatment of Cuba, has forfeited the right to possess it; nor is it any answer to point to the wonderful, self-sacrificing, patriotism displayed by the Spanish nation at the present time. It does not of course follow that the forfeited property

What the Paulista company, in conjunction with some of its London friends, has been considering is its own transformation into a British concern, and the removal of its head office to London. Obviously, such a scheme cannot be fully dealt with in five minutes; but those responsible for its inception deny that the rate of exchange or the political situation in Brazil can have any bearing on the matter, inasmuch as it would be a part of the scheme that the sanction of the Brazilian government should be obtained for the fixing of the Paulista tariff in gold—a privilege which has already been granted to the São Paulo line, and would, presumably, be also granted to the Paulista company.

As the line was built on an exchange of 24d., it is considered only just that it should have its tariff fixed on the higher basis.

SHIPPING NOTES

The *Andrade*, with the political prisoners on board, arrived at Ilha Grande on the 13th, and at this port on the 16th.

The Brazilian torpedo-catcher *Tupy* arrived at Pernambuco on the 6th, having successfully escaped the American warship buyer up to that point.

Telegrams published here on the 16th state that the Italian government has instructed Ansaldi to deliver the *Varese* to representatives of Argentina, which has purchased that cruiser. The vessel will be rechristened *San Martin*.

It is now said that the *Aquidabán* will not be completed in time for the celebration at Lisbon in May of the fourth centenary of the discovery of India. Should the Brazilian government resolve to be represented, it is said that the *Benjamin Constant* will be sent.

The *Jornal do Brasil* of Saturday says that there was an interchange of telegrams with the Washington government on the preceding day, and that, according to information received, the sale of another war vessel is being negotiated. It has since been stated that the United States is seeking to purchase the new torpedo-cruisers.

On the 23rd inst. Minister Bryan accompanied by his secretary and military attaché, and by an expert, made a visit to the *Niterói* for the purpose of seeing the boilers tested. The native press says he found the ship and her machinery in excellent condition, but he wishes to see the vessel in dry dock in order to inspect the bottom. We are inclined to believe that the steamer will not change flags this time.

—ss *Les Andes* will sail to day from the roads for Brazil and Marseilles with passengers and cargo. This steamer has been paid the moderate sum of \$1,000 owing to, what is stated, the captain not having informed the medical doctor who gave free pratique to the steamer, that there was any signs of yellow fever on board. It appears that amongst others things necessary for a captain calling at the River Plate, he must be able to divine whether or not any of his passengers are liable to take the yellow jekes on any future date.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, April 2.

LOCAL NOTES

The habeas corpus case of Joaquim Freire and Fortunato de Melo has been postponed to-morrow.

The next session of congress should open on May 3rd, and the preparatory sessions to begin on the 27th inst.

Deputy Barbosa Lima, one of the prisoners released on Saturday by order of the supreme court, left on Sunday with his family for Barbacena.

We have to announce that Mr. A. J. Lamouroux has retired from the board of directors of the Stranger's Hospital, and that the post of secretary will be filled by Mr. D. Roberts until the next general meeting.

There were 87 patients in the Copacabana beri-beri hospital on March 1st, and 80 new cases were admitted during the month. Of these 39 were discharged as cured, and 9 died, leaving 119 under treatment at the end of the month.

The *Onvidor* was for some days closed to traffic in front of the *Casa Colombo* because of the fear that the front of the burned building would fall into the street. It has been a great inconvenience, but it was perhaps best not to take any risks.

Among recent deaths from yellow fever we have to record that of Marquis de Lencisa, the Italian consul in this city, who was buried on the 11th inst. He was a young man and promised to achieve a brilliant career in the public service of his country.

One of the chroniclers of the *Jornal do Comércio* calls attention to the criminal statistics of the past two weeks (4th to 16th April), in which period there were in this city 46 violent assaults causing wounds more or less serious, 5 assassinations and 5 suicides.

In the state of Paraná Joaquim Loyola, Vicente Machado's father-in-law, claims \$3,000 which he says he spent with the national guard at Antonina in 1893. It is stated, however, that at that time there were at Antonina only 40 soldiers of the national guard, whose expenses, moreover, were punctually paid by the government.

It is said that various members of the diplomatic corps will make an excursion up the Itatiaia this week, visiting the dairy farm of Sr. Henrique Ircoco de Souza and climbing the peak as far as possible. This peak is the highest in Brazil—about 3,000 metres—and is situated in the Monteira range near the southern boundary of Minas Geraes.

We are sorry to say that we missed the above item at the time. It may have been intended for sarcasm, as the Mulligan Guards is a purely theatrical organization, while the Kellyville brass band belongs to the comic papers, but we are inclined to think that it was designed for an April fool on our neighbor, being cracked just a little before maturity.

President-elect and Governor Campos Salles, of São Paulo, arrived here this morning and will embark to-morrow on the Royal Mail steamer *Thames* for Europe. The São Paulo state assembly has granted him a leave of absence for seven months, during which time it is expected that he will visit several of the principal European capitals. He is expected to return a short time previous to his marriage on November 15th next.

—Dr. Ismeraldino Bandeira, solicitor of the republic, in his plea against the annulment of the order of the war department temporarily closing the military club, asserts that club has no legal existence and that it was founded in direct disobedience to orders prohibiting its organization. He moreover asserts that the military authorities are expressly empowered by the army regulations to prohibit any acts manifestly detrimental to discipline.

—According to the *Patz*, a man suffering from mental derangement went on the 11th inst. to the house of Dr. Silviano Brandão, governor-elect of the state of Minas Geraes, at Pouso Alegre, for the purpose of murdering him. Fortunately a little son of Dr. Brandão said that his father was not at home, and the man went away. There is just a little too much of this kind of derangement going about, and a slip-noose arrangement is needed to check it.

—A friend in Rio Janeiro has sent us a copy of the *Jornal do Brasil* of March 29 in which the following remarkable statement appears, apparently in all good faith.—We learn that a telegram has been received from New York, stating that the Mulligan Guards, accompanied by the Kellyville Brass Band, have received orders to embark for Cuba. It is worth noting that the said Mulligan Guards are regarded as one of the finest regiments in the United States army.—*Montevideo Times*, April 5.

—On the morning of last Thursday the building No. 76, Rua do Onvidor, occupied by the furnishing house of Portella & Co. and known as the *Casa Colombo*, was completely destroyed by fire. The building, which had cost \$200,000, was insured for \$100,000 and the merchandise for \$600,000. The loss is estimated at \$800,000. The *Casa Colombo* was one of the most attractive and best equipped shops in the city, and its loss will be generally regretted. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is attributed to the carelessness of a servant in putting out a fire it stove on the third floor.

—There has apparently arisen some friction in the President's cabinet, and one of the members, Dr. Sebastião Lacerda, minister of industry, tendered his resignation. According to some of the native papers, he insisted upon the acceptance of his resignation for sometime, notwithstanding the appeals of personal friends. The difficulty would appear to have been settled, however, for on the 14th it was said, that the President would make every sacrifice possible to retain his present cabinet to the end of his term, and on the 15th the report was published that Dr. Lacerda had solicited leave of absence for a time for the treatment of his health.

—Our collector had occasion to call at the Hotel Victoria, Rua do Cattete, a few days ago and found there a copy of this paper addressed to the *Cia. Jardim Botânico*. This shows the gross negligence with which the mails are handled in this city. Every one is infected with it, and there is no certainty whatever that a letter or paper put into the postoffice will ever reach its destination. We have known carriers to mark a clearly addressed envelope to the effect that the addressee does not live at the number and street indicated, when he never took the trouble to call there. Such a service requires a complete reorganization and strict supervision, and this ought not to be delayed.

—Among recent deaths from yellow fever we have to record that of Marquis de Lencisa, the Italian consul in this city, who was buried on the 11th inst. He was a young man and promised to achieve a brilliant career in the public service of his country.

One of the chroniclers of the *Jornal do Comércio* calls attention to the criminal statistics of the past two weeks (4th to 16th April), in which period there were in this city 46 violent assaults causing wounds more or less serious, 5 assassinations and 5 suicides.

The *Notícia* says that the self-styled Marquis de Aguiar Branca, who is trying to astonish the natives in New York, is Eugenio Teixeira, the *pedra plastica* man. This may be correct, but we think that the *Notícia* is mistaken in supposing that he made \$600,000 out of the *pedra plastica* business. If our recollection is not at fault, he had no opportunity for making a fifth part of that sum, and it was our understanding that what he did make in that way he spent as fast as he obtained it. So, if he really has money, he must have obtained it from some other source.

The military court of enquiry that has been investigating the facts relating to the murder of Marshal Bittencourt has decided that the following officers shall be tried by court martial: Col. José Ignacio Xavier, commander of the 23rd battalion of infantry; Col. Alfredo Barbosa, commander of the 7th regiment of cavalry and ex-commander of the 1st regiment; Captains Marcos Curia, Mariano de Oliveira, Frederico José da Costa and Serafim José Gonçalves; Lieutenant José Bustillo da Gama Vilas Boas; Ensign Manuel Lima Vargas Dantas. Sergeant João Lacerda Peixoto will also be tried by court martial. Orders have been issued by the war department for the arrest of all these persons.

On Saturday in virtue of the application made for a writ of habeas corpus, Senator João Coelho, Deputies Alcindo Guanabara and Barbosa Lima and Major Thomaz Cavalcanti, who, after returning from exile on the island of Fernando de Noronha, had been held in custody on the cruiser *Andrade*, appeared before the supreme court, which by a vote of 8 to 4 ordered their release. Having thus regained their liberty through the operation of liberal principles of which they have been violent adversaries, they will, it is to be hoped, profit by the lesson that they have received and refrain hereafter from advocating the arbitrary and despotic measures with which they and their partisans have sought to control the political affairs of the country.

DEATH.

GALBRAITH.—In this city on the 16th instant, JOHN ALEXANDRE, son of John and Lilian Galbraith, aged 5 months.

CRICKET AT MORRO VELHO

The Club Brasileiro de Cricket opened its 1898 season with a trip to Minas; 14 members of the Club left Rio on Wednesday night, 6th inst. and were back in their offices on Monday morning. Their destination was Morro Velho the seat of the São João del Rey Gold Mining Co., and they returned delighted in every way with the success of the trip. There are some 70 Englishmen in Morro Velho, and every one of these gentlemen seemed determined to make the visitors have a thoroughly good time and they succeeded. Their hospitality was perfect; all houses seemed open to the visitors at no matter what hour and, in short, good feeling and friendliness reigned supreme from beginning to end.

A two days' cricket match had been arranged for Friday from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m., and Saturday from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. and the 4 innings were completed a few minutes before time for drawing stumps. Space will not allow details of individual play, suffice it to say that the noteworthy position on the Morro Velho side consisted in the excellent bowling of their captain, Jones, and the steady second innings of Stevens; whilst on the Rio side the bowling of Brookings and Smythe and the batting of Wheatley were worthy of special praise. The fielding on both sides was good, but Rio gives the palm to Morro Velho.

Ful scores are appended at foot, and show that Rio can claim a good win.

The ground, not quite finished yet, is already as picturesque as one could wish to see; it is at the summit of one and surrounded by other hills; the pavilion is handsome and has been made at great expense and trouble.

A band of music was in attendance during the whole of the two days, and the scene made generally pretty and lively by the presence of quite a large number of spectators, including a great many of the fair sex.

Luncheon was served to the two teams on both days, close to the ground on the second day, a few short speeches with a perfect ring of genuine sentiment about them testified to the fact that both parties were thoroughly enjoying each other's company.

A ball was arranged for Saturday night in honor of the visitors and was a great success, ably managed as it was by Mr. Clemente, the acting manager at the time. The Rio men have confessed themselves surprised at seeing so many ladies, such an excellent ball-room and such animation at a spot which seemed so far out of the world.

A suitable occasion was taken on Sunday for the Rio men to respond heartily to a toast to the manager of the mine, Mr. Clowders, unavoidably absent from Morro Velho, hearty thanks were given to Mr. Clemente for the excellent way he did the honors, and for his best to arrange for the Morro Velho men to make a trip to Rio; to Mr. Manning, the honorary secretary, for his untiring attentions to the committee for the way they had arranged and brought off everything without a hitch; to their captain, Mr. Jones, for his sports-

manship throughout and finally to the ladies for their splendid hospitality.

The Morro Velho men gave their visitors opportunities for seeing the mine and as hearty a reception and send off as ever one Club gave another. At the latter event, in Mr. Clemente's house, Morro Velho presented the Club Brasileiro de Cricket, with a large photo of the combined teams; whilst the respective captains presented to each other photos of their teams.

The Penning brothers and Mr. Lowes and their better halves would seem to deserve special mention, the sounds of revelry by night coming from under their hospitable roofs attested to the way they were entertaining their Rio guests.

In conclusion, as successful and as pleasant an excursion as one could wish for. The Rio team, on the return journey, did not forget to express to their hon. secretary, A. Amaral, and to their captain, H. J. Reeves, their thanks for the way these gentlemen organized the trip.

CRICKET SCORES AND NOTES.

Rio lost the toss, but were sent in first, though Morro Velho men were short of 4 runs to save the follow-on, they willingly asked Rio to play their second innings, with the result that the double innings by both teams just filled up the two days play.

Umpires Lowes (Morro Velho) and Walker (Rio) gave every satisfaction.

CLUB BRASILEIRO DE CRICKET

1st Innings.

O. Wucherer, b. Gill.....	2
H. J. Reeves (cap.) ct. Ghent, b. Drew.....	24
R. A. Brookings, b. Gill.....	5
N. Jackson, b. run out.....	10
E. King, ct. Turner, b. Stevens.....	8
H. L. Wheatley, b. Jones.....	28
H. A. Roberts, b. Jones.....	5
A. Smythe, b. Jones.....	11
A. Skey, b. Jones.....	0
W. T. Ginn, not out.....	3
A. Amaral, b. Jones.....	0
Byes.....	24
Leg byes.....	6
Wide balls.....	3
No balls.....	—

129

2nd Innings	
O. Wucherer, b. Jones.....	10
H. J. Reeves (cap.) et. Stephens, b. Gill.....	9
R. A. Brookings, ct. Grenfell, b. Jones.....	15
N. Jackson, ct. Turner, b. Gill.....	10
E. King, b. Jones.....	18
H. L. Wheatley, b. Stevens.....	45
E. A. Roberts, b. Jones.....	6
A. Smythe, b. Jones.....	17
A. Skey, not out.....	8
W. T. Ginn, b. Jones.....	0
A. Amaral, ct. Drew b. Gill.....	4
Byes.....	5
Leg byes.....	2
Wide balls.....	7
No balls.....	—

155

MORRO VELHO ATHLETIC CLUB	
1st Innings	
H. Gent, b. Brookings.....	4
T. Gill, ct. Wucherer, b. Brookings.....	5
T. Stevens, b. Smythe.....	5
J. Stephens, b. Smythe.....	1
E. Jones (cap.), b. Brookings.....	2
S. Turner, b. Smythe.....	4
T. Tarling, b. Brookings.....	10
A. Grenfell, ct. King, b. Smythe.....	0
W. Dunstan, ct. Roberts, b. Brookings.....	6
J. Drew, run out.....	1
R. J. Hinton, not out.....	0
Byes.....	3
Leg byes.....	2
Wide ball.....	2
No balls.....	0

45

2nd Innings	
H. Gent, ct. Smythe, b. Brookings.....	4
T. Gill, b. Brookings.....	3
T. Stevens, not out.....	14
J. Stephens, run out.....	2
E. Jones (cap.), b. Brookings.....	10
S. Turner, b. Brookings.....	0
T. Tarling, ct. Brookings, b. Smythe.....	4
A. Grenfell, b. Wucherer.....	0
W. Dunstan, b. Smythe.....	1
J. Drew, ct. Amaral, b. Wucherer.....	7
R. J. Hinton, b. Brookings.....	4
Byes.....	1
Leg byes.....	0
Wide ball.....	0
No balls.....	0

50

[April 19th, 1898.]

BUSINESS NOTES

—Week before last, the type-setters employed in the newspaper offices at Pará made a successful strike for higher wages.

—The minister of finance has conceded exemption from import duties for two barracks imported from Europe for the lazaretto at Ilha Grande.

—From 1852 the hydraulic works of the Rio custom house have cost the aggregate of 12,717,495\$061, while the edifices and other internal works have cost, since 1855, a total of 6,975,035\$741.

—The advance in the price of Pará rubber in the United States is causing anxiety among manufacturers, who are finding it difficult to increase their prices on manufactured goods in the same proportion.

—The minister of finance has declined to grant exemption from import duties for one of the public buildings of the state of Minas Geraes, on the ground that the budget of last year does not authorize such concession.

—The Companhia Edificadora gave a public exhibition on Sunday last of some railway cars constructed at its workshops in the Quinta do Caíu, in this city. We are indebted to the company for the courteous invitation sent to this office.

—The late Mr. Charles Lea (of the firm of Lea & Perrins, makers of the celebrated "Worcestershire Sauce," left a personal estate of £1,070,391, and real estate valued at £29,432. This was the result of judicious advertising. To most people the manufacture and sale of a sauce world not mean much of a fortune, but in his hands it meant a large one.

—At the 74th annual meeting of the Manchester Fire Assurance Co., held on the 5th instant, the directors recommended a dividend for the year, including the interim dividend paid, of 15 per cent. The net balance from the company's business last year was £56,113, and from its American branch £17,101. The capital accounts and reserve funds now stand at £801,891.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* says that it was informed on Friday of two more houses, both of them long-established, respectable and important, that have been obliged by financial difficulties to attempt to make some agreement in regard to their affairs. One of them, it says, has asked for a moratorium, promising to pay in full within a given time. Another has offered its creditors 30 per cent in cash.

—On March 5th the municipality signed a contract with Srs. Geo. Sanville & Co. (the firm consisting of Sr. Geo. Sanville and Dr. Manoel Ladrador) for the service of street cleaning. On the 13th the said contract was transferred to Srs. H. A. Araújo & Co., the firm being composed of Srs. Henrique Alves de Araújo and Luiz José de Mattos, the latter being manager and responsible partner.

—The loss of Barbosa, Freitas & Co., who occupied building No. 24, adjoining the Casa Colombo, is estimated at 40,000\$. That of the glove factory across the street is estimated at 5,000\$. It was customary at the Casa Colombo, it is stated, to extinguish the kitchen fire at 7:30 p. m. every day; but it is supposed that on this occasion it was left burning and that it communicated in some way with a combustible part of the building.

—Counterfeit 100\$ notes of the Banco da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, 1st estampa, 1st serie, have made their appearance in São Paulo, where so much consideration is given to crimes of this description. The notes are said to be well executed, and are well calculated to deceive. The paper is harder than the genuine, however, the ink used for the numbers is dull, and the backs are not printed clearly.

—Complaints continue in São Paulo of the arbitrary methods employed by the gas company in dealing with consumers. On the slightest provocation the company proceeds to cut off the gas, thinking of course that the consumer will have to come to terms. The latter, however, should promptly resort to the use of kerosene. If this were generally done, the gas companies would be less exacting, and more anxious to please customers.

—A telegram has been received from the head office of the London and Brazilian Bank Ltd., that a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum has been declared. In view of the depreciation of the capital employed in Brazil, which at the current rate of exchange amounts to £187,000, the annual bonus has not been recommended. The amount of £40,000 has been carried forward in excess of that required to cover the depreciation above mentioned.

—The half yearly report of the Bahia and San Francisco Railway Co. Ltd. shows that the total receipts for the half-year ending 31st December last were £13,443,48 4d., of which £2,795 35 10d. were brought forward and £63,000 were from guaranteed interest. The expenditure in Bahia and London amounted to £92,270 93 8d., leaving a balance of £44,172 14s 10d., out of which a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum is declared. The new tariffs went into effect in March and produced a large increase in revenue. For the Timbó branch the receipts were £17,416 0s 3d., of which £8,943 15s were from guaranteed interest. The expenditure was £13,366 6s 3d., and a dividend of 3 per cent per annum was declared.

—Mr. Aronson, the well-known oculist's option, will give free consultations, for the next six days for the examination and adapting necessary lenses for the eyes, from 8:30 to 11 a. m. and 3 to 5 p. m., at Hotel Victoria, Rua do Catete 184, Room No. 6.

—The delays in distributing the mails are becoming more discreditable to the postoffice. It is not for lack of mail, for the place is alive with them. They are in each other's way. The difficulty lies in a lack of discipline, and a general indisposition to do a good day's work.

—In an article in the *Diário da Bahia* Dr. Domingos Carlos suggests that exporters of merchandise to Brazil from foreign countries shall be required to take the respective invoices of the Brazilian consuls for the purpose of being vised, paying on this occasion 10/0 of the amount of such invoices, with which they will be credited in the payment of duties at Brazilian ports. The result of this measure will be, he thinks, to furnish to the government all the gold it requires without affecting the exchange market and to contribute at the same time towards the repression of smuggling. How about the remittances from here in advance to cover this exaction? Will that not affect exchange? Or does Sr. Domingos think that the foreign shipper will be willing to advance the money?

—The delegado of the 3rd police district seems to be engaged in a decidedly queer business. According to complaints published in the *Jornal do Commercio* he imposes fines illegally and then refuses to give receipts for them. The agent of the prefecture also publishes a statement that he found a certain Domingos Carrunculo 500\$ for leaving a hundred reais in the street after having been ordered to remove them. When he was embarking the constable then pointed upon him and the aforesaid delegado fined him 1,000\$. Carrunculo complained that he had just paid 500\$ fine, and then the delegado refused his own fine to the same figure, plus 325\$ for some other object, which the victim had to pay. On the following Monday he went to the delegado for a receipt, and was locked up for his temerity. Is there no legal check on such abuses?

—The official registry reports the following entries of establishments for the manufacture and sale of tobacco during the last quarter:

83 Factories and wholesale dealers, \$3,000
66 Cigar dealers, with factories, 3,500\$
125 Cigar dealers, without factory, 3,750\$
3525 Smady dealers, @ 20\$, 70,500\$

Total, 85,850\$

For beverages the returns were:

53 Factories, @ 200\$, 10,600\$
3 Deposits, @ 50\$, 150\$
3,841 Dealers, @ 20\$, 76,826\$

Total, 87,576\$

7 Match factories, @ 100\$, 700\$

Total registry or licence receipts from these three sources, 174,120\$000.

—The report of the directors of the Natal and Nova Cruz railway to December 31 states that the amount received from the Brazilian government and for interest and transfer fees is £43,552, to which is added £1,356 from last year, and £1,255 profit on investments, making altogether £46,175. After making provision for interest, redemptions, income-tax, and other charges against net revenue, and deducting the interim dividend on preferred shares paid October 14, 1897, there remains (with the amount brought forward from the previous year) a balance to the credit of this account of £9,722. The directors recommend that a dividend of 13s. per preferred share (less income-tax) be declared for the second half of the year, making, with the interim dividend already paid, a dividend of 18s., or 4 1/4 per cent., for the year 1897. This will absorb £7,854, and out of the balance of £1,865 the directors propose to write off one-third of the Estivosa Bridge account, viz. £483, and carry forward £1,385. During the year £13,000 of the debenture debt was redeemed, making the total reduction in debt £18,900 on December 31, 1897. The traffic continues to improve, and although considerable damage was done by heavy rain to the crops of cereals, the receipts in milreis during 1897 exceeded those of any previous year.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—We do not hear of any measure as yet to replace the dirty and ragged currency now in circulation. Why not arrange with the banks and public departments to replace all such notes received?

—The state of Amazonas expends 179,766\$243 a year on 57 retired officials. This is becoming a serious abuse. No man under 50 years of age, or say 60, should be retired or pensioned, unless actually incapacitated. It is absurd for men under 40 years of age to be retired on pensions.

—A telegram of the 15th inst. from Curitiba says that the Banco União de S. Paulo has protested against the failure of the state government of Paraná to make the last four payments due on account of the principal and interest of its debt. This debt, with the defects of the last two years, amounts, says the telegram, to about 5,000,000\$. This will be startling news to M. Coudreau, who included Paraná in his list of progressive states.

—On the 15th the representatives of the banks dealing in exchange met again and resolved to continue their accord against time sales to May 5th. By this agreement they agreed not to give over five days time.

—On and after July 1st next the 10/0 notes of the 5th and 6th estampa will be subject to discount, which will be 2 per cent the first quarter, 4 per cent the second, 6 per cent the third, and so on until their value disappears.

—The municipal council of Petrópolis opened subscriptions on the 12th inst. for a loan of 50,000\$ in apólices of 200\$, at 7 per cent interest and 2 per cent amortization per annum. The issue was at 90. The loan will run 20 years, if not redeemed earlier, and its product will be applied to sanitary and public works, roads, bridges and the various debts of the municipal council.

—To day at midday the proper government treasury officials will be present at an inspection in the Caixa do Amortecimento of 1,354,95\$ treasury notes of various issues and denominations, nominally valued at 5,284,166\$000, which have been substituted by new issues. At the same time there will be conferred 142,161 1/2 notes of various issue banks, nominally valued at 9,090,455\$000, which have been substituted by treasury notes. All these notes are to be burned on the 20th inst. in the custom-house culling room.

—From Brazil no news have been received giving even the semblance of an improvement. Exchange continues to fall slowly, increasing the crisis and recentering the charges on the treasury. This, it would appear, has decided the sale to the United States, for the sum of about £500,000, of two warships, whose acquisition is one of the causes of the deficit which the government is powerless to overcome. If the disposition of those instruments of destruction in order to meet its engagements, is a praiseworthy act, it is an example which other countries would do well to imitate, but it denotes a very critical situation. *Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels*, Brussels, March 24.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, April 15th, 1898

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1898).

83 Factories and wholesale dealers, gold, 27 4d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1898), in U. S. coin at \$4.86 65 per £ 1 stg. 57 75
66 Cigar dealers, with factories, @ 30\$, do 180 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold, 1282 68
125 Cigar dealers, without factory, @ 30\$, do 10 of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold, 8 890

3525 Smady dealers, @ 20\$, 70,500\$

Total, 85,850\$

For beverages the returns were:

53 Factories, @ 200\$, 10,600\$
3 Deposits, @ 50\$, 150\$
3,841 Dealers, @ 20\$, 76,826\$

Total, 87,576\$

7 Match factories, @ 100\$, 700\$

Total registry or licence receipts from these three sources, 174,120\$000.

—The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 166,193 bags, against 150,013 a week ago. At Santos the stock had largely decreased, being reported at 40,470 bags.

ARP & Co.
68. RUA DO OUVIDOR, 68
Sole Agents of the most celebrated bicycles
of the world.

HUMBER **KOTHMANN**

HUMBER, Beeston
COLUMBIA and **HARTFORD**,
Hartford, Conn.
KOTHMANN, Berlin.

COLUMBIA
RIO DE JANEIRO.
HARTFORD

P. O. Box, 374,

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.
MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.
MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all Climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.
MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.
Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.
67. RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

CYCLE EASE

Scientifically constructed of the best bicycle material by the most skilled bicycle mechanics in the finest equipped bicycle factory in the world, Monarchs run easy, ride easy and give the most comfort with the least exertion.

A Monarch rider's mind is easy and undisturbed. He has no apologies to make for his wheel. He rides a thoroughbred, the King of Bicycles. He has the satisfaction pleasure and pride in knowing that his mount is standard and universally recognized as the climax of perfection in cycle manufacture. He feels safe backed up by the Monarch guarantee.

Be safe — be satisfied — ride a Monarch and keep in front.

Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co.,

Chicago, U. S. A.

Agents for Brazil:

M. M. KING & Co.RUA DA ALFANDEGA No. 77A-79
RIO DE JANEIRO

Ask for
"MOUNTAIN DEW"
SCOTCH WHISKY



CHARLES CULTY & C. C.
SANTOS
RIO DE JANEIRO
A. MENDES & MARQUES
Agents

ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co., Ltd.
Leith

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type
and patented "Air CUSHION" STAMPS.
S. T. LONGSTRETH,
Office and works: 16, Travessa do Ouvidor,
1st floor.
N.B. — Special attention given to large
stamps (trade-marks) and large type for
marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

Champagne Piper Heidsick

From the old firm Heidsick
ESTABLISHED IN 1785

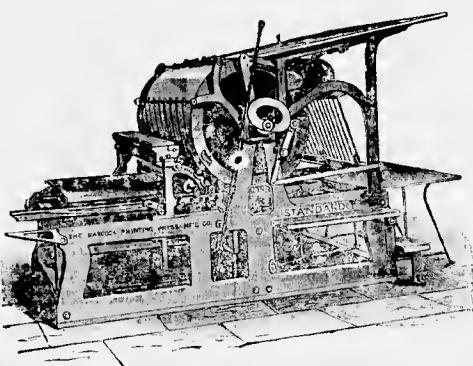
Carte Blanche.

Sec.

Brut Extra.

THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT PRESSES

are those manufactured by the
Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.



For information and particulars apply at this office

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

Bicycles of the day**CLEVELAND****WESTFIELD**

Sole Agent: JAMES MITCHELL.

57, Rua do Ouvidor.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

SEA SICKNESS

26 cases were treated on board a.s. "Olimpo" at the English Ponto with Tincture of Nequim and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and for remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Mangano says that during voyages on which he has had occasion to use Tincture of Nequim Amara of Mr. Antero Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results.

Numerous testimonials of travellers justify the claim obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nequim Amara against seasickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine, the following recommendations each bottle contains in the Portuguese, English and French languages:

N. B. The Nequim Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nequim and the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken. It is recommended to insure a proper diet and to have a moderate exercise.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impotence, debility, weakness of the legs, and convulsions, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken. It is recommended to insure a proper diet and to have a moderate exercise.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to receive orders by registered mail, and to pay off the same abroad, for the sum of \$25.00 per box, \$22.00 for 6 and \$20.00 for 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.

RUA DE S. PEDRO N. 74

1st FLOOR

Rio de Janeiro.

BRAZIL.



The Oldest Brand Shipped from Scotland
IN CASE

PURE, OLD, RELIABLE
AWARDED FIVE DIPLOMAS.

SLATER, ROGER & Co., Limited.

Proprietors: GLASGOW.

Sole Agent — C. N. Lefebvre.

43, Rua da Candelaria.

Rio de Janeiro.

Shipping.

Geo. R. Norton, Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1865.
THOMAS NORTON & CO.
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
104, Wall Street.
NEW YORK.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1898

Date	Steamer	Destination
Apr. 20	Thames	Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
May 2	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 4	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times a month.
Insurance of freight shipped on these steamers can be had at our office at the rate of 2%.
For freight, passages and other information apply to No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.

G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE STEAMERS.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

Buffon, Coleridge, Galileo, Hevelius, Olbers,
and Wordsworth.

These steamers
sail at intervals for

New York

calling at

BAHIA and PERNAMBUCO

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate
rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England
and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

The steamer

"SALLUST"

is intended to sail
on the 23rd inst.
For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,
Co., Rua 1.^o de Marco.

For passages and further information apply to the
Agents: NORTON, MEGAW & CO. Ltd.

58, Rua 1.^o de Marco

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

Capital . . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
Bremen—United States

" Brazil

" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st
and 15th of each month to

Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines
accepted.

Passages Rates : 1st. cl. 3rd. cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks. 150\$000
" " Lisbon..... 425 " 120\$000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,
Rua da Alfandega, No. 63.

Rio de Janeiro.

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Liguria..... April 26th
Orcana..... May 10th
Orissa..... 24th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and
all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest order.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Rua São Pedro.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins IS NOW
PRINTED
IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER
of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING
OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT
No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro
1st floor.



ST JACOB'S OIL
TRADE MARK.
THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURE OF
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Scylling, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Sores, Frost Bites.

Gold or Dragatine and Doctor everywhere. Fifty Centavos
bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

King, Ferreira & Co., Agents for Brazil.

SOUND
BORDEAUX
WINES
IN BARREL OR CASE

CRASHLEY & Co.

Rua do Ouvidor N. 67

NONHEBEL & Co.

Steamship Agents

Commission Agents

Agents of the

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS

GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS

WILSON'S HULL LINE OF STEAMERS

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113

Cable Address:—NONHEBEL.

FANCY-WORK REPOSITORIES

202, RUA DO CATTETE, 1st floor,

close to Largo do Machado.

117, AVENIDA 18 DE NOVEMBRO,

Petropolis.

Large assortment of Embroidery, Silks, Transfer
patterns, Fancy-work and many other articles for
Ladies use.

NECTANDRA AMARA

The discovery of this wonderful product
of the Brazilian flora has furnished a
powerful and efficacious remedy not only
for sea-sickness, but also for the nausea
felt in pregnancy and that which results
from the motion of the train on railways,
as well as for certain diseases of the stomach
and bowels as require a good tonic, car-
minative, diuretic or regulator for promoting
digestion.

The Nectandra Amara Pills are prepared
with all scientific precautions for their
perfect preservation and are put up in
strong boxes, so that they may be forwarded
by post in filing orders from all parts
of the world. They are accompanied
with printed directions in three languages—
Portuguese, English and French—so that
their therapeutic effects and the manner
of taking them may be readily understood.

All orders addressed to the manufacturer,
accompanied by the money and the post-
office address of the applicant, will be
promptly filled and the pills will be for-
warded registered by post, at the following
rates:—Per single box, 28\$000; per
half dozen boxes, 128\$000; per dozen boxes
208\$00.

Address of manufacturer:—José Quirino Bar-
reto de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 74,
1^o andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 28th year, having originally
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The
British and American Mail*. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was pub-
lished three times a month. From that month it has
been changed to a weekly publication, and from last
page it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *THE NEWS* occupies an
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates
widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the
United States. Its subscribers are principally business
men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in-
vestments. No other periodical, even with much
larger circulation, can offer better inducements to ad-
vertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the
Editor and Publisher, Caxias do Correio 25, Rio de
Janeiro.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Paranaíba, Desturro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.

Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invariably.

The Steamer

ITAPERUNA

will sail for

Paranaguá, Desturro, Rio Grande, Pelotas
and Porto Alegre,

Saturday, 23d April.

Freight and parcels received through the
Trapiche SILVINO till 22d April.

Valuables at the office, on the day of
sailing, till 2 p. m.

No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's offices.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua 1.^o de Marco, 49.